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Annual Report

OF THE

County Medical Officer
of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1939.

WILLIAM M. LLOYD,

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

CARMARTHEN:

The Celtic Press, Ltd., 108, Lammas Street.

1942.

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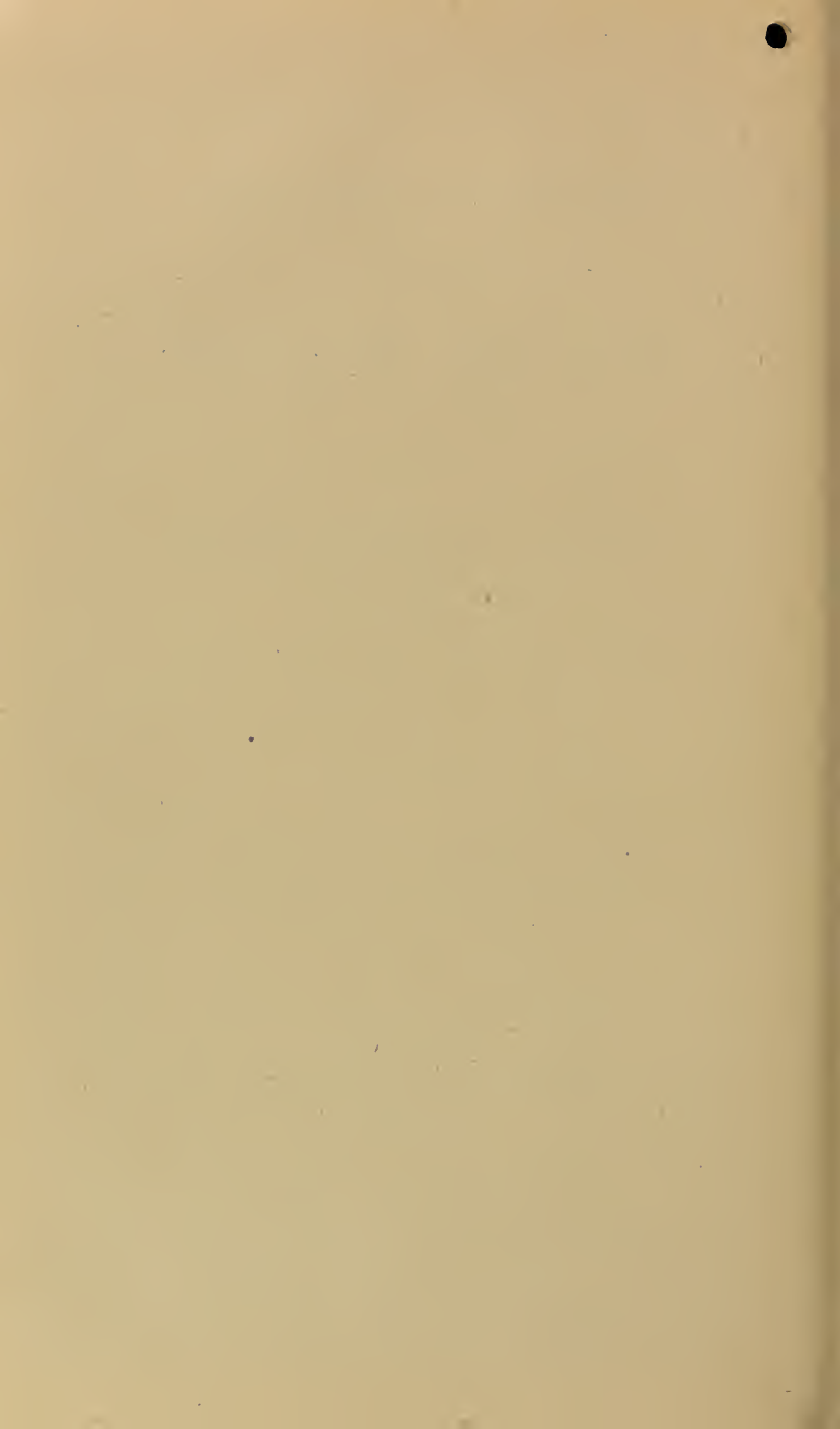
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Public Health Department,
Shire Hall,
Carmarthen,

To the Chairman and Members of the Carmarthenshire
County Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my fifth Annual Report on the health services and the state of the Public Health of Carmarthenshire for the year 1939.

The following is a brief summary of the principal vital statistics for 1939, as compared with those for 1938:—

	1938.	1939
Area of County in acres	588472	588472
Population at 1931 Census	179100	179100
Estimated population in mid-year ...	172700	172410
Nett Births	2366	2361
Birth rate for the County per 1000 population	13.7	13.7
Birth rate for England and Wales per 1000 population	15.11	15.0
Number of deaths in County	2061	2230
Death rate for County per 1000 population ...	11.9	12.9
Death rate for England and Wales per 1000 population	11.6	12.1
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 births in County	51.9	69.03
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 births for England and Wales	53.0	50.0
Number of deaths from Heart Disease ...	522	607
Death rate from Heart Disease for the County per 1,000 population	3.2	3.5
Number of Deaths from Cancer	239	258
Death rate from Cancer for the County per 1000 of the population	1.3	1.4
Number of deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms)	122	111
Death rate from Tuberculosis for the County per 1000 of the population ... ..	.706	.64
Death rate of Mothers during childbirth (per 1000 total births)	4.004	5.47

I wish to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their interest and support during the year. I also desire to express my appreciation of the work of my Clerical Staff.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM M. LLOYD,
County Medical Officer.

Public Health Staff.

<i>County Medical Officer of Health and Chief School Medical Officer</i>	Dr. William M. Lloyd, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant School Medical Officers</i>	Dr. Gladys M. Herbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Dr. E. T. Davies Humphreys, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Temporary from 28th Jan. to 31st Dec., 1939)
<i>Ophthalmic Surgeons (part-time)</i>	Mr J. J. Healy, M.B., Ch.B., Mr E. K. Roy Thomas, F.R.C.S.E.
<i>Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeons (part-time)</i>	Mr T. I. Williams, F.R.C.S.E. Mr C. P. Robinson, M.Ch., F.R.C.S.E. Mr J. Crowther, F.R.C.S.E. Mr H. H. Mathias, F.R.C.S.
<i>Orthopaedic Surgeon (part-time)</i>	Mr A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M.
<i>Obstetric Consultant</i>	Mr J. Lloyd Davies, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.E.
<i>Consultant in Plastic Surgery (Cleft palate, hare-lip, etc.)</i>	Mr T. Pomfret Kilner, F.R.C.S.
<i>Medical Officer to County Isolation Hospital (part-time)</i>	Dr. D. C. Evans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<i>Matron to County Isolation Hospital</i>	Miss Vera E. Meredith S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.
<i>School Dental Officer</i>	Mr G. U. Griffiths, L.D.S., R.C.S. Mr O. Capper Jenkins, L.D.S.
<i>Assistant School Dental Officer</i>	Mr W. L. Trick, L.D.S., commenced duties 1st April, 1939
<i>Orthopaedic Sisters—Senior</i>	Miss M. G. Thomas C.S.M.M.G. ceased duties 31st August, 1939 Miss M. R. Hughes C.S.M.M.G. Senior as from 1st September, 1939
<i>Assistant</i>	Miss E. R. Buckley C.S.M.M.G. commenced duties 2nd October, 1939
<i>Supervisor of Nurses and Midwives</i>	Miss L. G. Newcomb, S.R.N., S.C.M.
<i>County Analyst</i>	Mr Clarence A. Seyler, B.Sc., F.I.C.
<i>Bacteriologist</i>	Dr. A. F. Sladden, M.D.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Whole-Time.

District.	Nurse.
Amman Valley (Cwmamman & Brynamman) ...	Nurse R. A. Roberts.
Ammanford	„ A. Howells. (commenced duties 1st Dec., 1939)
Trimsaran	„ E. Davies.
Burry Port ...	„ F. M. Williams.
Cwmgwili ...	„ M. Jones.
St. Clears ...	„ C. F. Isaacs.
Carmarthen Rural ...	„ E. G. Davies.

Part-Time.

District.	Nurse.
Drefach ...	Nurse E. Sprague.
Llanddarog ...	„ M. H. Davies.
Llangendarne ...	„ M. E. Williams.
Abergwili ...	„ M. Langley.
Nantgaredig ...	„ H. Morgan.
Llangathen ...	„ E. A. Olley.
Llanfihangel-Aberbythich	„ M. Evans.
Llandilo ...	„ E. Jones.
Llansawel ...	„ D. Perkins.
Talley ...	„ M. J. Phillips.
Llantynydd ...	„ E. A. Jones.
Llandovery ...	„ M. Davies.
Cilycwm ...	„ E. Jones.
Caio ...	„ E. A. Rees.
Llangadock ...	„ C. Jones.
Llansadwrn & Llanwrda ...	„ J. James.
Newcastle Emlyn ...	„ M. A. Gibbs-Jones.
Henllan ...	„ M. F. Rees.
Ferryside ...	„ M. M. T. Richards.
Llanstephan ...	„ E. A. Baseley.
Whitland ...	„ M. Owen.
Llandilo North Ward ...	„ E. J. Hughes.
Llangunnor ...	„ K. E. Critchley.
Duffryn Taf ...	„ N. Thomas.
Felinfoel ...	„ R. A. Thompson Banner
Pontyates ...	„ C. B. Pritchard.
Gorslas and Cefneithin ...	„ A. C. Anthony-Jones.
Ammanford—Saron ...	„ C. M. Thomas.
Ammanford—Tycroes ...	„ M. E. M. Finch.
Tumble ...	„ C. Hopkins.
Dafen ...	„ E. Darkin.
Pencader ...	„ E. Jenkins.
Llanybyther ...	„ S. Rees.
Kidwelly ...	„ M. Morgan.
Pontyberem ...	„ O. Evans.
Penygroes ...	„ G. M. Williams.
Llandebie ...	„ E. Davies.

SANITARY DISTRICTS AND OFFICERS.

Name of District.	Medical Officer of Health.	Whole time or Part time.	Sanitary Inspector.	Whole time or Part time.	Whether holding R. S. Institute Certificate.
<i>URBAN.</i>					
Llanelli ...	Dr. L. W. Pole ...	Whole time.	Richard Evans John E. Marks Ivor Reynold Rees ...	Whole time. Do. Do.	Yes & Meat Certificate. Yes. Yes.
Carmarthen ...	Dr. Elfyn T. Jones ...	Do.	James Evans E. V. Francis ...	Do. Do.	Yes. Yes.
Llandilo ...	Dr. W. A. T. Lloyd ...	Part time	Thomas George Price...	Part time.	Yes.
Llandoverly ...	Dr. J. T. Price ...	Do.	Evan Williams ...	Do.	No; appointed in 1902.
Kidwelly ...	Dr. D. Beynon Davies ...	Do.	J. E. Vaughan Evans	Do.	Yes.
Newcastle-Emlyn ...	Dr. J. Penry ...	Do.	Joshua Evans ...	Do.	Yes.
Ammanford ...	Dr. R. A. McMillan ...	Do.	L. Sunderland ...	Whole time.	Yes.
Burry Port ...	Dr. W. D. Williams ...	Do.	J. E. Vaughan Evans	Part time.	Yes.
Cwmamman ...	Dr. John Davies ...	Do.	J. Owen Parry ...	Do.	Yes.
<i>RURAL.</i>					
Llanelli ...	Dr. D. C. Evans ...	Do.	T. M. Griffiths David Rees D. E. Jones D. I. Treharne ...	Whole time. Do. Do. Do.	Yes. No; long service. Yes & Meat Certificate. Yes.
Carmarthen ...	Dr. Elfyn T. Jones ...	Whole time.	W. Williams W. E. Jones H. E. Williams ...	Do. Do. Do.	Yes & Meat Certificate Yes & Meat Certificate Yes & Meat Certificate
Llandilo-fawr ...	Dr. W. A. T. Lloyd ... Dr. W. T. Lawson ...	Part time. Do.	David Owen Evan Williams R. P. Walters ...	Do. Part time. Whole time.	Yes. No; appointed in 1902. Yes.
Newcastle-Emlyn	Dr. E. Evans ...	Do.	Joshua Evans ...	Part time.	Yes.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals—Public and Voluntary.

1.—*Infectious Diseases*.—The number of beds available in the County for cases of infectious diseases other than smallpox is as follows:—

County Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	44
Llanelly Borough Isolation Hospital			...	10
				—
				54
				—

2.—*Smallpox*.—No provision for a smallpox hospital has been made by the Council, but negotiations are proceeding for the use of the Swansea Borough Smallpox Hospital when required.

3.—*For Tuberculosis*.—Institutional treatment of tuberculosis is carried out in the sanatoria and hospitals of the Welsh National Memorial Association.

4.—*For Venereal Diseases*.—The Council have arrangements for in-patient treatment of patients with Venereal diseases at the Swansea General and Eye Hospital. Thirty-three in-patients received treatment during 1939.

5.—*For Maternity Cases*.—Sixteen beds for maternity cases were allocated at the County Infirmary, Carmarthen, for the use of County Council cases during 1939. Cases of puerperal sepsis are treated at the County Isolation Hospital. There are also five beds available in the Public Assistance Institutions of the County for Maternity cases.

6.—*For Cases of Tonsils and Adenoids, Polypi, Deviated Nasal Septum, Mastoid Disease and other Nasal, Antral and Sinus Conditions*.—The Council have arrangements with the Carmarthen Infirmary, Llandovery Cottage Hospital, Goring Road Nursing Home, Llanelly and Amman Valley Hospital for the treatment of these conditions in preschool and school children.

7.—*For Cleft Palate*.—Arrangements have been made for the treatment of cleft palate in pre-school and school children at the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton, Hampshire, by Mr. T. Pomfret Kilner, F.R.C.S.

8.—*For Orthopaedic Cases*.—Institutional treatment of cripples up to the age of 16 years is carried out for the Council at the Prince

of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, and at the country branch of the hospital at Cross Ways, Cowbridge.

9.—*For Mental Cases.*—Mental cases from the County are admitted to the Joint Counties Mental Hospital, Carmarthen.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

1.—*Infant Welfare Centre.*—There are twenty-two in number, viz., Ammanford, Brynamman, Burry Port, Cwmamman, Llandovery, Llwynhendy, Pwll, Furnace, Gorslas, Tumble, Pontyberem Ystradowen, Penygroes, Llandilo, Ffairfach, Trimsaran, Kidwelly Whitland, Llanstephan, Llangennech, Newcastle Emlyn and Llandeby.

There are in addition two contributory centres supported by joint authorities, viz., one at Pontardulais and the other at Henllan

2.—*Orthopaedic Clinics.*—There are fifteen orthopaedic clinics, viz., at Llanelly, Ammanford, Garnant, Brynamman, Llandeby, Tumble, Pontyberem, Llandilo, Llandovery, Pencader, St. Clears, Carmarthen, Trimsaran, Burry Port, Halfway.

These are visited weekly or fortnightly by the two Orthopaedic Sisters employed by the Council. Mr. Parker, the Council's part-time Orthopaedic Surgeon, visits the County six times a year, and attends at the three Central Clinics, viz., at Carmarthen, Llanelly, and Ammanford.

3.—*Eye Clinics.*—There are four Eye Clinics, viz., at Carmarthen, Llanelly, Ammanford and Lampeter. Pre-school and school children and cases under the Blind Persons Act are examined at these clinics as occasion arises by the two part-time ~~Orthopaedic~~ **OPHTHALMIC** Surgeons.

4.—*Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.*—Pre-school and school children suffering from any ear, nose and throat condition requiring specialist advice are examined under arrangements made by the Council at Llandovery Cottage Hospital, Carmarthen Infirmary, Goring Road Nursing Home, Llanelly, and the Amman Valley Hospital.

5.—*Dental Clinics.*—The School Dental Officers carry out their work at the schools.

6.—*Tuberculosis.*—Consultations are carried out at the Dispensaries of the Welsh National Memorial Association.

7.—*Venereal Diseases Centre*.—This is held at the Swansea General and Eye Hospital.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Council have arrangements with

(a) Beck Laboratory, Swansea General and Eye Hospital for the examination of Bacteriological specimens. The Laboratory is under the direction of Dr. A. F. Sladden. The following bacteriological work was done at the Beck Laboratory for the County Council during the year 1939:—

Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	406
Tests for Diphtheria virulence	...	...	...	11
Blood for evidence of Enteric Fevers	...	...	...	1
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	38
Swabs for Meningococci	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-spinal Fluids	...	...	...	6
Urine for Microscopic & Culture examination	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				464

Positive findings included:—

Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	12
Virulence tests	...	...	...	3
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	4

Tests made under the Venereal Diseases Scheme:—

Wasserman reactions	...	...	...	336
Films, examinations for Gonococci	...	...	...	462
Exudates for Spirochaetes	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				799
				<hr/>

(b) Bacteriological Laboratory of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Examination of milk samples taken in the County is undertaken at this Laboratory.

(c) Examinations of Sputum, and other specimens of tubercle bacilli is undertaken by the Welsh National Memorial Association.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

This is carried out by District Nursing Associations. There are forty-eight District Nursing Associations affiliated to the

County Nursing Association, and these forty-eight Associations employ a total of fifty-three nurses, distributed as follows:—

- 7 Associations employ 8 Queen's Nurses.
- 16 Associations employ 19 State Registered Nurses.
- 25 Associations employ 25 Village Nurse Midwives.

Of the fifty-three district nurses fifty-two act as midwives in addition to district nursing, and thirty-seven undertake part-time school nursing and health visiting. Visits are paid to tubercular cases when notified by the Tuberculosis Physicians while attendances are made at Tuberculosis Dispensaries when required. A report of the work done is submitted quarterly to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

In addition to the affiliated Associations there are two District Nursing Associations working independently, viz., the Llanelly District Nursing Association which undertakes midwifery practice mainly, and the Burry Port District Nursing Association which employs one nurse to carry out district nursing only.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area.

The Administrative County which has an area of 588,472 acres, is the largest in Wales. It is divided into four municipal boroughs: Llanelly, Carmarthen, Kidwelly and Llandovery; five Urban districts: Llandilo, Newcastle Emlyn, Ammanford, Burry Port and Cwmamman; four Rural districts: Llanelly, Carmarthen, Llandilo and Newcastle Emlyn.

Population.

At the first Census taken in 1801, the population of the whole County was 67,317. By 1901 the population was 135,328, an increase of 101 per cent. as compared with an increase during the same period of 266 per cent. for England and Wales. Between 1901 and 1911 the population of the County increased by 18.5 per cent. to 160,406, and this was followed in the next two decades respectively, by increases of 9.1 per cent. to 175,073 in 1921, and 2.3 per cent. to 179, in 1931. The mid-year population for 1939 as estimated by the Registrar General was 172,410 (Urban 72,670, and Rural 99,740), a decrease of 290 on the estimated population for 1938.

Births.

The number of births registered in the Whole County in 1939 was 2,361, giving a birth rate of 13.7 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15.0 for England and Wales. Of these 2361 births, 974 occurred in Urban districts, and 1387 in Rural districts. The excess of births over deaths in 1939 was 131, as compared with 1,957 in 1921, and 381 in 1931.

The addition of years to the span of life which has been brought about by improved sanitation, social measures, medical science, etc., can never compensate for the loss of new lives to the population which is the consequence of the falling birth rate. The average age of the population is steadily rising, owing largely to the declining birth rate and the consequent increased proportion of lives in the older age groups, and this will tend to give rise to an increase in the death rate quite apart from public health considerations.

Of the 2361 registered births, 86 (Urban 31 and Rural 55) were illegitimate.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during 1939 was 2,230 (Urban 876 and Rural 1,354), giving a death rate of 12.9 per 1,000 population (Urban 12.05 and Rural 13.5) as compared with 12.1 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death during 1939 were:—

	1938.			1939.		
	No.	Rate per 1000 Population.		No.	Rate per 1000 Population.	
Heart Disease	... 522	3.2	...	607	3.5	
Cancer	... 239	1.3	...	258	1.4	
Tuberculosis (all forms)	122	.70	...	111	.64	
Cerebral Haemorrhage	122	.70	...	122	.70	
Bronchitis	... 62	.35	...	69	.40	
Pneumonia	... 88	.50	...	82	.47	
Influenza	... 39	.22	...	71	.41	

Deaths from these causes constituted 59.1 per cent. of the total deaths. The senile mortality as indicated by the number of deaths of persons over 65 years was 1,147.

Influenza was the most fatal infectious disease, causing 71 deaths, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough came second, each accounting for 10 deaths.

The Infant Mortality Rate.

The number of deaths under one year amounted to 163 which corresponds to a rate of 69.03 per 1,000 live births (51.9 in 1938), as compared with 50.0 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality.

The number of deaths which occurred as the result of childbirth was 15, giving a maternal mortality rate of 6.3 per 1,000 live births, or 6.08 per 1,000 total births (live and still births).

ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small Pox.

No cases of Small Pox were notified during the year. The number of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccinations of children under 14 received during the year was 1,148. Statutory declarations of conscientious objection to vaccination were received in respect of 479 cases. Table III. shows the returns respecting the vaccination of children in each district in the County for the year 1938.

Diphtheria.

295 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year (190 Urban and 105 Rural), with 10 deaths (Urban 5, Rural 5), giving a death rate equivalent to .05 per 1,000 of the population.

207 cases were notified during 1938 (132 Urban and 75 Rural), and 12 deaths equivalent to .06 per 1,000 of the population.

Diphtheria Immunisation in Schools.—During the year, the work of diphtheria immunisation was undertaken among the children attending Penygroes Council, Saron Council, Pisgah (Parcyrhun Infants') Council, Llandebie Non-Provided, Llandebie Central and Blaenau Council Schools, while at the end of the year local Medical Officers of Health in all parts of the County were giving careful consideration to the question of carrying out diphtheria immunisation throughout their areas.

The first large scale diphtheria immunisation scheme in the County was commenced in 1935, and a feature of the work has been the very high percentage of consents to immunisation.

Immunisation in Infant Welfare Centres.—This is carried out by the Medical Officers in charge of the Centres when immunisation is considered necessary, and special sessions are held for this purpose. The immunising material is provided free by the County Council. During the year diphtheria immunisation was carried out at the following Infant Welfare Centres:—

Name of Centre.	No. completed.	No. of 1st. injections.
Pontyberem	5	—
Tumble '	13	10
Pwll	13	8
Llandebie	3	2
Kidwelly	20	18
Furnace	—	4
	54	53

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during 1939 was 256 (Urban 157, Rural 99). The corresponding figures for 1938 were 227 cases (Urban 87, Rural 140). There were two deaths from Scarlet Fever during 1939.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were 42 cases notified under the 1926 Regulations during the year as compared with 26 in 1938. There were 3 deaths from Puerperal Sepsis, giving a death rate of 1.2 per 1,000 live births, and 1.2 per 1,000 total births. The corresponding figures for 1938 were 1 death, equivalent to .40 per 1,000 total births. The number of deaths from other puerperal causes was 12 giving a death rate of 5.08 per 1,000 live births and 4.8 per 1,000 total births.

Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever).

The number of cases notified during 1939 was 3 (Urban 2 and Rural 1), Deaths, Nil. The corresponding figures for 1938 were: —Urban 3, Rural 2, Whole County 5, Deaths, Nil.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Two cases were notified during the year which proved fatal. During 1938 no cases were notified.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis.

Two cases were notified during the year, both proved fatal. 40 cases were notified during 1938, with 8 deaths.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Three cases were notified during 1939, and 3 deaths (Urban 2, Rural 1). One case was notified during 1938, and 4 deaths.

Infectious Diseases and the Schools.

During the year the following Schools were closed by the Education Committee on the advice of the School Medical Officer, on account of infectious disease:—

School.	Infectious Disease.	Period of Closure.
Llanllawddog Council	Whooping Cough	10th Mar.—26th Mar.
Do.	Do.	3rd April—6th April.
Alltwalis Council ...	Colds & Chicken Pox	23rd May—26th May.
Llanginning Council ...	Whooping Cough	25th July—2nd Aug.
Alma Council ...	Whooping Cough	13th Sept.—17th Sept.
Nantgaredig Council ...	Chicken Pox	9th Oct.—22nd Oct.
Myddfai N.P. ...	Scarlet Fever & Scabies	18th Dec.—21st Dec.

Certificates were also issued to Schools where the attendance fell below 60 per cent. for a complete week on account of an epidemic of infectious disease. These certificates enable the attendance for the period to be disregarded for grant purposes.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The diagnosis and treatment of County cases suffering from Venereal Diseases is undertaken at the Swansea General Hospital Clinic. The total number of new cases attending for the first time as Outpatients during 1939 was 190, as compared with 185 for 1938. Of these there were 28 who suffered from Syphilis, 131 from Gonorrhoea, 1 Soft Chancre, and 26 from conditions other than venereal. In addition 33 patients were admitted for treatment as In-Patients as compared with 21 in 1938. The total number of attendances of all patients at the Centre in 1939 was 3,869 as compared with 3,224 in 1938. The cost charged to the County Council for treatment at the Centre in 1939 was £859. 18s. 7d., as compared with £768. 2s. 6d. in 1938.

The amount paid as Travelling Expenses to and from the Swansea Treatment Clinic was £97 4s. 9d., as compared with £80 19s. 1d. in 1938. Each claim for travelling expenses is investigated.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Council have contracted with the Welsh National Memorial

Association for the institutional treatment of Tuberculosis. The work of the Association is carried out at:

(1).—**Tuberculosis Dispensaries.**

These serve primarily as Centres for diagnosis, examination, advice and prevention, and are attended by patients sent by doctors, cases under observation and patients under treatment at home. From the dispensary patients are drafted back to their private practitioners, or to the various sanatoria or hospitals. The Medical Staff and the Dispensaries which they attend are as follows:—

Dr. MARTIN P. THOMAS.

Carmarthen: 5 Spilman Street.—Saturday, 9.30 a.m.

Llanelly: 23 Greenfield Villas.—Mondays, 10.30 a.m.; Thursdays, 10.30 a.m.

Llanelly: 23 Greenfield Villas.—Surgical Clinic. By appointment.

Amanford: 24a, Quay Street.—Tuesdays, 10.30 a.m.

Drefach: Dr. Wallace's Surgery.—By appointment.

Cross Hands: Dr. Griffiths' Surgery.—3rd Tuesday afternoon.

Tumble: Dr. Evans' Surgery.—2nd Friday morning.

West Wales Sanatorium and Country Visits:—Wednesdays.

Pontyberem, Pontyates, Pencader, St. Clears Districts and Mental Hospital.—By appointment.

Dr. J. KENYON DAVIES.

Velindre (Carm.): Maes-yr-Ywen.—2nd and 4th Fridays, 2.30 p.m.

Llandilo: Cawdor Cottage, Ffairfach.—First Saturday in each month, 2.30 p.m.

Llandovery: 20 High Street.—1st Friday in each month, 2 p.m.

Newcastle Emlyn: Cawdor Reading Room.—2nd and 4th Fridays, 1 p.m.

(2).—**Sanatoria and Hospitals.**

The institutions provided by the Welsh National Memorial Association for the treatment of tuberculous patients are as follows:—

Institution.	No. of Beds.	Cases Treated.
The South Wales Sanatorium, Talgarth	286	Pulmonary Male Patients.
The North Wales Sanatorium, Llangwyfan	247	Pulmonary Female Patients, Surgical Tuberculosis in Men, Women and Children.
"Highland Moors," Llandrindod Wells	60	Boys and Adolescents.
The West Wales Sanatorium, Llanybyther	50	Women and Children Pulmonary Cases.
The Penhesgyn Open-air Home, Menai Bridge	16	Female Children Pulmonary Cases.
<i>Hospitals.</i>		
The Glan Ely Hospital, Fairwater, near Cardiff	196	Men, Women and Children Pulmonary and Surgical Cases.
Adelina Patti Hospital, Craig-y-nos	126	
Cefn Mably Hospital, near Cardiff	108	Male and Female—Pulmonary Cases.
Pontsarn Hospital, Merthyr Tydfil	38	
Cymla Hospital, Neath	76	
Tregaron Hospital, Tregaron ..	34	
Meadowslea Hospital Penyffordd ...	59	
Brynseiont Hospital, Carnarvon ...	40	
Llangefni Hospital, Llangefni ..	30	
Sealyham Hospital, Wolf's Castle...	30	
Machynlleth Hospital, Machynlleth	32	
Sully Hospital, Sully, Glam. ...	300	Surgical Cases in Children.
Kensington Hospital, St. Brides ...	100	
Total No. of Beds in Association's own Institutions	1828	
Beds rented by Association at outside Institutions		

Notifications.

The number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis during 1939 was 230, of whom 176 were pulmonary cases (93 males and 83 females) and 54 non-pulmonary (23 males and 31 females). In addition 27 cases came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health other than by formal notification, viz., 19 from Death Returns from the local Registrars, and 8 from Transferable deaths from the Registrar General.

There is complete interchange of information with regard to notifications received, between the Tuberculosis Officers, the District Medical Officers of Health and the County Medical Officer. The general practitioner notifies the District Medical Officer of Health who sends weekly returns of the notifications received to the County Medical Officer of Health. A copy of the weekly returns is forwarded to the Tuberculosis Officer who in turn notifies the County Medical Officer of any cases coming to his notice, and this information is forwarded to the District M.O.H. concerned.

The following Table shows the total known number of new cases of tuberculosis for each of the last 11 years:—

Year	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.				Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.				Tuberculosis all forms
	Primary Notifications	Supplemental Returns	Total known Cases.	Case Rate per 1000 Population.	Primary Notifications	Supplemental Returns	Total known Cases.	Case Rate per 1000 Population.	Total known Cases.
1929	217	44	261	1.4	62	1	63	.34	324
1930	190	30	220	1.2	56	5	61	.33	281
1931	195	23	218	1.2	69	9	78	.43	296
1932	236	26	262	1.4	52	7	59	.32	321
1933	187	30	217	1.2	43	8	51	.28	268
1934	247	20	267	1.5	60	1	61	.34	328
1935	227	4	231	1.3	77	3	80	.45	311
1936	212	27	239	1.3	43	4	47	.26	286
1937	200	9	209	1.2	61	3	64	.36	273
1938	177	16	193	1.1	51	3	54	.31	247
1939	176	17	193	1.1	54	10	64	.37	257

The following Tables show a summary of the primary notifications of Tuberculosis received during 1939 and of new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification:—

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.
SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1st JANUARY, 1939. TO THE 31st
DECEMBER, 1939.

FORMAL NOTIFICATION.

		Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.										65 and upwards	Total All Ages	Total Notifications.
AGE PERIODS.		0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65			
Pulmonary—Males Do. —Females Non-Pulmonary—Males Do. —Females	1	2	8	21	25	15	11	8	2	93	177
	1	3	9	21	29	13	4	1	2	83	170
	2	1	6	5	3	3	1	1	1	...	23	37
	2	1	4	7	8	5	2	2	...	...	31	57
Total		...	4	4	15	29	53	62	31	18	10	4	230	441

COMPARISON TABLE WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
307	304	255	261	228	230

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURNS.

NEW Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 1st January, 1939, to the 31st December, 1939, OTHERWISE than by formal notification.

Age Periods.	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary—Males	4	2	...	...	2	8
Do. —Females	1	1	2	1	2	2	9
Non-Pulmonary—Males	3	1	...	...	4
Do. —Females	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
Total	...	2	...	...	1	1	5	7	3	3	4	27

21

Source of Information.	Number of Cases.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns From Local Registrars	...	7
Death Returns: Transferable deaths from Registrar General	12	3
"Transfers" from other areas other than Transferable Deaths	5	...
Posthumous Notifications	...	...
Other sources, if any	...	...

The occupation of cases of tuberculosis notified during 1939 was as follows:—

Pulmonary (Males).			Pulmonary (Females).		
School Teachers	...	1	Housework	... ..	43
No occupation	...	16	No occupation	...	13
Colliers	...	12	Domestic Servants	...	9
Labourers	...	5	School Children	| ...	2
Tinworkers	...	7	School Teachers	...	2
School Children	...	3	Nurses	...	4
Bank Clerks	...	—	Farm Workers	...	—
Farm Labourers	...	3	Clerks	...	1
Farmers |	...	2	Shop Assistants	...	3
Shop Assistants	...	3	Students	...	—
Clerks	...	2	Others	...	5
Grocers	...	—			
Salesmen	...	—			
Postmen	...	—			
Students	...	2			
Others	...	38			
		—			—
		94			82

Non-Pulmonary (Males).			Non-Pulmonary (Females).		
No occupation	...	6	No occupation	...	6
School Children	...	5	Farm Labourers	...	—
Colliers	...	2	School Children	...	6
Farmers	...	—	Housework	...	10
Farm Labourers |	...	2	Domestic Servants	...	2
Tinworkers	...	—	School Teachers	...	—
Labourers	...	—	Children under 5 years	...	—
Others	...	8	Others	...	6
		—			—
		23			30

Under "Others" in the above Tables are included various occupations each of which provided one case of Tuberculosis.

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
No. of cases of T.B. on registers of District M.O.H.s. at end of 1939	784	591	1375	266	230	496	1871
No. of cases removed from register during year by reason of:—							
Withdrawal of Notification ...	7	10	17	2	5	7	24
Cure	13	8	21	13	11	24	45
Death	55	47	102	8	5	13	115
Other reasons ...	30	22	52	10	12	22	74

Mortality from Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1939 was 111 (44 Urban and 67 Rural) giving a death rate of .64 per 1,000 of the population. Of the deaths 90 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis (49 Males and 41 Females), and 21 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis (9 Males and 12 Females).

The following Table shows the deaths from Tuberculosis in Carmarthenshire in recent years:—

Year	Popu- lation.	No. of Deaths.			Death rate per 1000 Po pulation.		
		Pul- monary TB.	Non-Pul- monary TB.	TB. All Forms	Pul- monary TB.	Non-Pul- monary TB.	TB. All Forms
1921	176667	215	46	261	1.2	.26	1.5
1928	181100	135	42	177	.75	.23	.98
1929	181280	174	26	200	.96	.14	1.1
1930	180600	133	29	162	.74	.16	.90
1931	180080	130	30	160	.72	.17	.89
1932	179290	144	26	170	.80	.14	.95
1933	177950	129	28	157	.72	.16	.88
1934	177350	110	25	135	.62	.14	.76
1935	176900	139	30	169	.79	.17	.96
1936	176390	162	31	193	.92	.18	1.09
1937	174090	122	26	148	.70	.15	.85
1938	172700	101	21	122	.58	.12	.706
1939	172410	90	21	111	.52	.12	.64

The following Table shows the deaths from Tuberculosis classified into the various age groups for the year 1939:—

Age Periods	Deaths from Tuberculosis.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 —	...	...	...	1
1 —	...	...	1	3
5 —	...	...	1	1
15 —	5	10	2	2
25 —	13	11	2	1
35 —	13	10	2	2
45 —	9	5	1	1
55 —	5	1	...	1
65 —	4	4	...	...
Total ...	49	41	9	12

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis and the death rate per 1000 of the population in each of the Urban and Rural districts of the County for 1939 as compared with the years 1930—1938 is tabulated as follows:—

District.	No of Deaths from TB. (All Forms)										1939.	
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	No. of Deaths	Death Rate.	
<i>Urban</i>												
Llanelly ...	35	33	40	35	29	32	44	37	27	24	.65	
Carmarthen	4	14	15	8	9	16	18	8	3	7	.63	
Llandilo ...	...	3	...	2	...	...	3	2	2	1	.52
Llandovery	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	1	2	.10	
Kidwelly ...	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	...	...	...
N. C. Emlyn	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	.25
Ammanford ...	6	2	9	2	4	12	13	6	5	5	.73	
Burry Port ...	6	5	4	7	7	3	3	...	4	1	.17	
Cwmamman	3	1	4	4	1	4	3	8	6	2	.42	
<i>Rural</i>												
Llanelly ...	32	32	37	36	27	42	43	33	24	26	.71	
Carmarthen	29	28	22	34	21	26	31	26	18	13	.47	
Llandilo ...	31	25	24	18	22	22	25	18	22	20	.70	
N. C. Emlyn	12	15	9	6	13	7	6	5	8	8	.93	
Whole County	162	160	170	157	135	169	193	148	122	111	.64	

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer in the County in 1939 was 258, giving a death rate of 1.4 per 1,000 population. Cancer is the second highest cause of death, and deaths from the condition are considerably in excess of those from Tuberculosis or any other disease, with the exception of heart disease which is the most frequent cause of death. The following table gives the number of deaths in the County from 1930—1939, due to the three predominant causes of deaths, viz., Heart disease, Cancer and Tuberculosis:—

Year.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.	Tuberculosis All Forms.
1930	407	227	152
1931	464	247	160
1932	480	257	170
1933	525	228	157
1934	448	253	135
1935	504	244	169
1936	584	277	193
1937	548	254	148
1938	522	239	122
1939	607	258	111

Deaths from Cancer are thus about $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as many as those due to Tuberculosis for the treatment of which much greater provision is made by the County Council.

In 1939 the number of deaths from Cancer was 258 distributed among the Urban and Rural districts as follows:—

District.	No. of Deaths from Cancer.	Death rate per 1000 Population.
Urban—		
Llanelly Borough	... 66	... 1.7
Carmarthen Borough	... 17	... 1.5
Kidwelly Borough	... 3	... 1.0
Burry Port Urban	... 5	... .86
Llandovery Borough	... 1	... .50
Llandilo Urban	... 4	... 2.1
Ammanford Urban	... 4	... .59
Cwmamman Urban	... 3	... .63
Newcastle Emlyn Urban	... —	... —
Rural—		
Llanelly Rural	... 43	... 1.1
Carmarthen Rural	... 44	... 1.5
Llandilo Rural	... 44	... 1.6
Newcastle Emlyn Rural	... 24	... 2.8
Total for Whole County	... 258	... 1.4

The age distribution of the deaths was as follows:—

Age Groups ...	0—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—
No. of Deaths	5	14	39	66	134

The total number of Cancer patients in a given year is usually estimated as in the region of 50 per cent. higher than the number of deaths. Thus in Carmarthenshire with roughly 260 Cancer deaths annually, the total number of Cancer patients in a given year is approximately about 390. This is a moderate estimate and on the low side.

The treatment of Cancer requires the use of operative measures radium and deep X-Ray therapy. Some cases may require treatment by all three methods while in others, one or two of these methods may suffice. The facilities for treatment with radium and deep X-Ray therapy are inadequate, but steps are being taken to provide and develop a Radio therapy centre for South Wales.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

The County Council are responsible for the general supervision and regulation of the practice of midwives throughout the County.

Notice of Intention to Practice.—Every woman certified under the Midwives Acts is required to give notice in writing to the County Council of her intention to practice as a midwife, and to give a like notice in January of each year. The number of midwives who notified their intention to practice in the County during the year 1939 was 108, of whom 106 were qualified by examination and held the Central Midwives Board Certificate, while 2 were “bona fides” and allowed to practice by virtue of their having been in practice prior to 1902.

The localisation of the midwives during 1939 was as follows:—

District.	County Council Midwife.	District Nursing Association Midwife	Inde- pendent Midwife	Total.
URBAN.				
Llanelly	6	4	2	12
Carmarthen	2	...	1	3
Llandilo ... ..	...	2	1	3
Llandovery ... ..	...	1	2	3
Kidwelly	1	1	...	2
Newcastle Emlyn...	...	1	...	1
Ammanford ... ..	...	2	4	6
Burry Port	1	...	...	1
Cwmamman	1	2	...	3
Total	11	13	10	34
RURAL.				
Llanelly	3	9	17	29
Carmarthen ... ..	...	15	4	19
Llandilo ... ..	...	15	6	21
Newcastle Emlyn...	...	3	2	5
Rural	3	42	29	74
Urban	11	13	10	34
Whole County	14	55	39	108

Attendance at Birth.—Midwives may attend at birth either in the role of midwife or as a maternity nurse. A woman is acting as a maternity nurse when a doctor has been engaged to deliver the patient, and she has sent for him on the outset of labour, and he arrives before she leaves the house and continues to be in charge of and responsible for the case throughout the lying-in period.

The number of births registered in the County in 1939 was 2361. Of these 2126 were attended by midwives (1690 when acting as midwives, and 436 as maternity nurses).

The number of still births which occurred in the practice of midwives was 94.

Notifications received from Midwives during 1939.

1.—Sending for Medical Help	...	...	...	905
2.—Still Births	...	...	...	28
3.—Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	41
4.—Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	177
5.—Notification of Deaths	...	...	...	16
6.—Laying out of Dead Bodies	...	...	...	14

Medical Aid (Sect. 14. Midwives Act, 1918 and Sect. 9(1) Midwives Act, 1936).—Midwives are required to summon Medical Aid in an emergency as defined by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, and the County Council are required to pay the fee and mileage of the doctor called in by the midwife in such an emergency and are empowered to recover the fee from the patient or person liable to maintain her unless satisfied that on account of poverty they cannot pay.

The number of claims received from doctors and sanctioned for services rendered in response to summonses for Medical Aid in 1939 was 433. The amounts paid to doctors for the service was £671. 9s. 2d.

The chief causes for which Medical Aid was summoned for the mother are as follows:—

Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	67
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	2
Oedema	...	...	...	...	20
Antipartum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	33
Placenta Praevia	...	...	...	...	2
Abortion or Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	55
Difficult, Obstructed, Prolonged or Delayed Labour	...	...	...	...	307
Malpresentation	...	...	...	...	21
Retained or Adherent Placenta or Membranes	...	...	...	...	27
Premature Labour	...	...	...	...	12
Post Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	16

Torn perineum	...	...	...	...	138
Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	26
Unsatisfactory condition of mother			...	...	88
					<hr/> 814 <hr/>

The causes for which Medical Aid was summoned for the child was as follows:—

Feebleness	...	...	...	...	30
Discharging Eyes		...	...	...	21
Baby cyanosed		...	...	...	7
Blister on face	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	7
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	1
Swelling on head		...	...	...	1
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	1
Congestion of Lungs		...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Child		...	...	...	2
General Condition		...	...	...	2
Stillbirth	...	...	...	...	3
Vomiting	...	...	...	...	1
Ulcerated mouth		...	...	...	1
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	3
Encephalic	...	...	...	...	1
Talipes	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of scrotum		...	...	...	1
Skin eruptions	...	...	...	...	2
Slow feeding	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 91 <hr/>

Grants in Aid of Training of Midwives.—The County Council make a grant of £30 to the County Nursing Association in respect of each midwife placed in the County. The amount provided in the block grant for this service is £150 per annum.

Inspection of Midwives.—The Superintendent of Midwives (Miss L. Newcomb) paid visits of inspection to midwives in order to examine the condition of their homes, equipment, the keeping of records, etc. Visits were also paid in respect of the following:

Special Visits of Enquiry.—Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Pemphigus Neonatorum, Maternal Deaths, Whole-time Health Visitors, Infant Welfare Centres, Whole-time Midwives, District Nursing Association Midwives, Registered Nursing Home.

Return to be made by each Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts in respect of the whole area for which the Council act as such Authority.

	Domiciliary Midwives.	Midwives in Institutions.	Total.
1. Total number of Midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority:—			
(a) Employed by the Local Supervising Authority	14	2	16
(b) Normally employed by other local Supervising Authorities but temporarily working in the area	1	—	1
(c) Employed by Voluntary Associations:			
(i) Under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936	52	—	52
(ii) Others	4	13	17
(d) In private practice	24	—	24
Totals	95	15	110

2. Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by Midwives:—			
(a) Employed by the Council:—	Domiciliary Cases.	Cases in Institutions.	Total.
As Midwives	527	8	535
As Maternity Nurses	39	—	39
(b) Normally employed by other Local Supervising Authorities but temporarily working in the area—			
As Midwives	17	—	17
As Maternity Nurses	—	—	—
(c) Employed by Voluntary Associations—			
(i) Under arrangements made with ...the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936—			
As Midwives	826	—	826
As Maternity Nurses	337	—	337

(ii) Others	As Midwives	131	153	284
	As Maternity Nurses	11	67	78
(d) In private practice—	As Midwives	189	—	189
	As Maternity Nurses	49	—	49
	Totals—As Midwives	1690	161	1851
	As Maternity Nurses	436	67	503

3. Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1918 by a Midwife—

(i) For Domiciliary Cases—913.

(ii) For Cases in Institutions—Nil.

Total ... 913

Maternal Mortality.—The number of deaths that occurred in the Administrative County in 1939 as the result of childbirth was 15 or 6.08 per 1,000 total births (live and still births) or 6.3 per 1,000 live births. Maternal deaths are classified mainly:—

- (1) Those due to Puerperal Sepsis, i.e., various communicable septic infections liable to occur as a direct result of childbirth.
- (2) Those due to other Puerperal Causes.

The following table shows the deaths from these causes during 1939:—

District.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Deaths.	Total.	Rate per 1000 live and still births.	Rate per 1000 live births.
Urban ...	1	1	2	.81	.84
Rural ...	2	11	13	5.2	5.5
Whole County...	3	12	15	6.08	6.3

The number of Maternal deaths and the puerperal death rate per 1,000 total births for each of the last nine years is shown below:—

Year.			Deaths from				Total Deaths from Childbirth.	
			Puerperal Sepsis		Other Puerperal Deaths			
			No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1931	...	...	8	2.7	16	5.5	24	8.27
1932	...	...	4	1.4	13	4.8	17	6.2
1933	...	...	7	2.5	7	2.5	14	5.0
1934	...	...	7	2.5	16	5.7	23	8.2
1935	...	...	4	1.5	14	5.2	18	6.7
1936	...	...	4	1.5	13	5.01	17	6.5
1937	...	...	5	1.9	16	6.04	21	7.9
1938	...	...	1	.40	9	3.6	10	4.004
1939	...	...	3	1.2	12	4.8	15	6.08

Antenatal Services.—Under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board every midwife must make notes of her Ante Natal Observations on an approved form. The midwife is required to send for Medical Aid during pregnancy when there is any abnormality or complication.

In Llanelly there is a Municipal Ante Natal Clinic under the personal charge of an Assistant Medical Officer; there is in addition in the same town a District Nursing Association Ante Natal Clinic staffed by Nurse Midwives. Some ante natal examination is carried out at a few of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the rest of the County, but there has been no organised scheme of clinics for antenatal care. In 1938 the County Council decided to include in the estimates for 1939 an item for the provision of antenatal care for expectant mothers, but the matter was later deferred.

The suggested scheme envisaged:—

- (a) Antenatal examinations of the uninsured and necessitous expectant mother by the general practitioner.

- (b) Consultant clinics at which the County Consultant Obstetrician would examine cases referred by general practitioners who required further opinion or advice on their patients.

Institutional Provision for Maternity Cases.—Early in 1938 arrangements were made by the Council for the use of 16 beds at the Carmarthen Infirmary. Additional beds are available in the Medical block of the Infirmary for suspect or infected cases who require isolation, while cases of Puerperal Sepsis are sent to the County Isolation Hospital to be treated in the Cubicle block. Two beds at the Carmarthen Public Assistance Institution are also occasionally used for maternity cases.

The following is a report of the work carried out for the County Council at the Maternity Block of the Carmarthen Infirmary during 1939:—

MATERNITY HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION.

I have received the following report from the County Obstetrician Dr. J. R. E. James, Carmarthen.

Dr. James is to be congratulated on being awarded the Diploma of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in October of last year.

OBSTETRICIAN'S REPORT.

The Maternity Unit at the Carmarthenshire Infirmary has had another full year. The work has increased and is still increasing.

The total number of maternity cases (including Abortions) dealt with was 323, and of these 240 were admitted under the Carmarthenshire County Council Maternity Hospital Service Scheme. There were two unavoidable maternal deaths in this total, making a percentage mortality figure of .61 per cent. This figure is a little lower than last year's and compares most favourably with the lowest Maternity Hospital mortality figures. Both deaths this year were County cases, whereas last year one was a County case and the other was not.

The still-birth rate has shewn a sharp drop to just over 6 per cent., and the neonatal death rate remains unchanged at just over 4 per cent.

There were two associated deaths.

The morbidity rate was affected adversely by an epidemic of pyrexias in August, only three of which were notifiable. The Maternity Unit was emptied as far as possible, and two cases requiring urgent hospitalisation were transferred to Gorseinon.

A pathologist (Dr. A. F. Sladden) came down to investigate the bacteriological side of the outbreak, and he confirmed the procedures taken. The patients and staff (medical and nursing) were examined bacteriologically, and no source of infection was found amongst them. The conclusion arrived at was that a visitor with a sore throat must have been responsible. More stringent control of patients' visitors has been instituted, and the general public can co-operate with us by not visiting patients in the Maternity Unit.

Of the admissions about 90 per cent. were abnormal, and included this year again a somewhat high proportion of Pre-eclampsia and Eclampsia.

Ante-natal and post-natal work has increased in amount and intensity. A consultant ante-natal service is naturally developing itself at the Maternity Unit's Clinic. On Clinic mornings cases have come in from as far afield as Rhandirmwyn, Llangennech and Velindre. They are usually brought in by their district midwife, and the cases may be ultimately admitted to the Maternity Unit if the abnormality requires hospital care.

The gaps of ante-natal care in the past have been the subject of much discussion. We are attempting to fill these gaps in this new Clinic, which is forming so naturally and spontaneously as an adjunct to the department.

The Carmarthenshire Infirmary Management Committee are sympathetic to the needs of this new expansion of the work, and in other needs of the Unit they have always been generous in the supply of Staff, instruments, drugs, etc. This attitude has been a constant source of encouragement in one's efforts.

The importance of post-natal care in the prevention of chronic ill-health and even cancer (of the cervix) has been long neglected. We hope to go on in this sphere of post-natal work—one of the pioneers of which—Professor Miles Phillips—now lives in retirement in this County.

During the year, a visit was paid to the Department by the Minister of Health, the Right Honourable Walter Elliot, and by Sir Arthur McNalty, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. Both paid tribute to the appearance of the department and to the work done.

Consultant.—The Council's Consultant Obstetrician is Dr. J. Lloyd Davies, of Swansea. His services are available for general practitioners in cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia, and of any abnormality, subject to the approval of the County Medical Officer of Health. During 1939 the services of Dr. Lloyd Davies were sanctioned as follows:—Out patient consultations 19, Hospital consultations 32, Operations performed 18.

Nursing Homes Registration (Public Health Act, 1936. Section 187—195).—One Nursing Home alone, the Goring Road Nursing Home, Llanelly, is registered in this County. This is periodically inspected and the byelaws found to be duly observed.

CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births:

These Acts require the notification of every birth to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of its occurrence by the father, doctor, midwife, or any person in attendance on the mother at the time of, or six hours after birth. This notification does not relieve the parents of the necessity of registering the birth with the Registrar. Failure to notify the birth to the Medical Officer of Health involves liability to penalty. On receipt of these notifications the County Medical Officer of Health arranges for a Health Visitor to visit the births notified in her area.

During 1939 notifications of births were received as follows from:—

			<i>Live Births.</i>	<i>Still Births.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Midwives	...	...	2260	94	2354
Doctors, Parents or Others	...	21	—		21

The total number of Births and Still Births registered during the year was 2467 (live births, 2361; still births, 106), and thus 80 live births and 12 still births were not registered in accordance with the provisions of the Acts.

Health Visitors—Home Visiting.

The duties of health visitors in connection with infant welfare include the visiting of births notified in the area, advising the mothers as to the care and rearing of their infants and as to attendance at the Infant Welfare Centres. They also follow up visits to the Centre in order to see that the doctor's advice is being car-

ried out and also act as Infant Protection Visitors. The health visitor is required to visit the homes once a month for the first year of the infant's life, four times a year in the second year, and at least twice yearly during the third, fourth and fifth years, when the child automatically comes under the supervision of the School Medical Service.

The Health Visiting Staff consists of 7 whole-time Nurses and 38 part-time Nurses who carry out health visiting and school medical service duties in addition to their primary duty of District Nursing. The part-time Nurses are employed by the County Nursing Association, and the County Council pay a grant of £80 per annum for the services of each part-time Nurse engaged in health visiting and school nursing. The nature and amount of work carried out by the health visitors in 1939 is summarised in the following Tables:—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK FOR THE YEAR 1939.

The table hereunder shews the work done by the respective Health Visitors.

Name of District.	Visits to Infants under 1 year.		Total visits. Children 1-5.	Premature Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Artificial Feeding.	Still Births.	No. died shortly after Birth.	Below normal weight.	Home Conditions.				
	First Visits	Total Visits								Bad Ventilation.	Bad Light.	Bad repair.	Dampness.	Uncleaness.
<i>Whole Time Nurses. Located at:—</i>														
Amman Valley ...	158	679	484	2	...	28	13	10	13	...	1	1	4	...
* Ammanford ...	39	44	45	...	1	66	...	5	18	...	...	...	...	1
Trimsaran ...	25	399	559	...	3	28	3	2	20	...	...	9	4	3
Burry Port ...	122	705	712	...	2	51	3	4	19	...	...	1	...	...
Llanelly Rural ...	123	495	445	...	...	62	9	3	13	...	...	8	...	3
St. Clears ...	59	431	898	1	3	30	5	2	5	...	...	3	21	2
Carmarthen Rural ..	46	229	532	...	3	13	1	3	3	...	...	1	1	...
Total ...	572	2982	3676	3	12	278	34	29	91	...	1	23	30	9

*Nurse off duty. Health Visiting partly undertaken by Amman Valley Nurse.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK FOR THE YEAR 1939.—(Continued).
The table hereunder shows the work done by the respective Health Visitors.

Name of Districts. Part Time Nurses. District Nursing Association Nurses. <i>located at:—</i>	Visits to Infants under 1.		Total visits to children 1—5	Premature Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Artificial Feeding.	Still Births.	No. died shortly after birth.	Below normal weight.	Home Conditions.				
	First Visits	Total Visits								Bad Ventilation	Bad Light.	Bad Repair.	Dampness.	Uncleaness.
Drefach ...	43	259	317	—	—	9	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Llanddarog ...	3	11	25	—	—	15	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Llangenderne ...	34	233	587	1	1	9	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Abergwili ...	15	240	241	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Llanegwad ...	12	100	160	1	—	4	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Llangathen ...	2	100	99	—	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Llanfihangel-Aberbythich	21	165	279	1	—	4	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	3
Llandilo ...	24	230	244	4	—	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llansawel ...	11	151	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talley ...	7	119	350	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanfynydd ...	16	289	398	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llandovery ...	26	464	398	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gilywra ...	10	138	245	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cato ...	18	125	158	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Llangadock ...	28	206	180	—	—	15	1	3	8	—	—	—	—	—
Llansadwrn, etc.	13	169	202	1	—	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle Emlyn ...	40	438	250	—	—	5	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Henllan ...	44	265	208	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ferryside ...	27	462	467	2	1	8	3	5	5	—	—	—	6	—
Llanstephan ...	26	541	405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitland ...	31	563	769	1	1	12	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Llandilo North Ward	35	381	237	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Llangunnor ...	22	199	170	1	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Dyffryn Taf ...	18	369	352	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Felinfol ...	93	512	606	2	5	14	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
Pontygates ...	89	1799	1583	1	1	29	1	4	7	—	—	—	—	—
Cefneithin ...	50	191	581	—	—	11	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Ammanford (Saron)	8	321	113	3	1	13	4	1	7	—	—	—	—	—
Tumble ...	61	443	347	—	1	11	2	4	7	—	—	—	—	—
Llaneddy ...	5	240	148	—	1	11	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Dafen ...	47	295	297	1	—	34	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—
Pencader ...	10	245	624	—	—	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Llanvbyther ...	19	327	285	—	4	16	1	3	12	—	—	—	—	—
Kidwelly ...	33	532	529	1	—	7	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pontyberem ...	16	1051	1221	—	—	14	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pentygroes ...	37	287	381	1	—	17	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Llandeibie ...	16	416	356	—	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Llandilo South Ward	15	120	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1025	12996	14204	29	24	296	43	38	168	—	—	34	12	5

Child Welfare Centres.

The main functions of the Centre are educational and preventive, and to this end the mother is instructed in matters relating to the child's rearing, management, feeding and clothing. Any infant or child who requires treatment for any defect is referred to the family doctor. The treatment facilities already available for school children under the School Medical Service should also be available for the pre-school child.

There are twenty-two Child Welfare Centres in the County, viz., at Ammanford, Brynamman, Burry Port, Cwmamman, Llandovery, Llwynhendy, Pwll, Furnace, Gorslas, Tumble, Pontyberem, Ystradowen, Penygroes, Llandilo, Ffairfach, Trimsaran, Kidwelly, Whitland, Llanstephan, Llangennech, Newcastle Emlyn and Llandebie. There are also two contributory centres supported by Joint Authorities, viz., one at Pontardulais and the other at Henllan. A general practitioner in the area acts as Medical Officer at each centre.

ATTENDANCES AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name of Centre.	Average Attendance per session.		No. who attended for the first time.	
	Expectant Mothers	Children	Expectant Mothers	Children
Ammanford	65.5	...	112
Brynamman	25.4	...	18
Burry Port	36.4	...	97
Cwmamman	31.9	...	35
Llandovery ... ..	.08	12.0	2	12
Llwynhendy	33.7	...	47
Pwll	37.5	...	37
Furnace	34.7	...	44
Gorslas	44.2	5	57
Tumble	29.5	...	45
Pontyberem	28.6	...	81
Ystradowen	31.2	...	29
Penygroes	36.1	...	55
Llandilo ... ..	.15	30.6	2	18
Ffairfach ... ..	.25	24.2	3	21
Trimsaran	9.7	...	39
Kidwelly	28.0	...	35
Whitland	17.2	...	37
Llanstephan	19.2	...	11
Llangennech	19.2	...	31
Newcastle Emlyn	18.4	...	31
Llandebie	19.0	...	47
Pontardulais (Contributory)	...	11.8	...	17
Henllan (Contributory) ...	.38	13.6	...	40

Orthopaedic Treatment.—On the 31st December, 1939, there were 211 County Maternity and Child Welfare cases being attended to under the Orthopaedic Scheme which is administered by the Education Committee, viz., 12 of paralysis, 121 of congenital deformities, 50 rickets, 2 infective conditions (tuberculous), and 26 other. 1738 attendances were made at the Orthopaedic Clinics by the cases of the County Maternity and Child Welfare Committees during the year. 1264 manipulations were undertaken by the Orthopaedic Sisters, 100 plasters were applied, and 22 plasters were reinforced. 2 individual children received remedial exercises, and 1 received massage. 45 home visits were made by the Sisters in connection with the cases. 100 cases were seen by the visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon, and 6 were recommended hospital treatment.

Other Services for Children under 5 Years.—During the year, in addition to orthopaedic treatment, schemes for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, ophthalmic examinations, treatment of all ear, nose and throat defects, cleft palate and harelip became available for pre-school children.

Nine children under 5 years of age were examined at the Eye Clinics. No children under 5 years of age were treated for tonsils and adenoids.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—This is defined as a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant occurring within twenty-one days from the date of its birth. Under the Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations, there were 10 cases notified during the year in the Administrative County. Eight of these cases were in Llanelly Borough which is a Welfare Authority. One of the two cases in the rest of the County were admitted into the County Isolation Hospital. The disease is one of the chief causes of blindness. Midwives are provided with Argyrol 10% for use as a prophylactic against the disease. A report is received on each case of "discharging eyes."

Infant Mortality Rate.—The number of deaths of infants under one year in 1939 was 163 (57 Urban, 106 Rural), giving an Infant Mortality rate of 69.03 per 1000 live births (58.5 Urban, 76.4 Rural), as compared with 51.9 for 1938, and 55.5 for 1937. The rate for England and Wales for 1939 was 50.0 per 1000 live births. The chief causes of these deaths of infants under one year old in this County were:—

				1939	1938
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	36	17
Congenital Debility	...	...	...
Premature birth, Malformation, etc.				84	74
Diarrhoea and Digestive troubles			...	14	14
Violence	...	...	...	2	—
Other causes	...	...	...	27	18

Of the 163 deaths of infants under one year old, 11 were deaths of illegitimate children. The infant mortality rate among legitimate children was 66.3 as compared with 127.9 among illegitimate children.

The following table gives particulars of the numbers of infant deaths with the rates per 1000 live births for each district in the administrative County:—

District.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1000 live Births.
URBAN.			
Llanelly	518	37	71.4
Carmarthen	147	7	47.6
Llandilo	19	...	...
Llandovery	20	...	...
Kidwelly	40	1	25.0
Newcastle Emlyn	9	...	...
Ammanford	82	4	48.7
Burry Port	84	7	83.3
Cwmamman	55	1	18.1
	974	57	58.5
RURAL.			
Llanelly	454	35	77.09
Carmarthen	448	38	84.8
Llandilo-Fawr	372	27	72.5
Newcastle Emlyn	113	6	53.09
	1387	106	76.4
Urban Districts	974	57	58.5
Rural Districts	1387	106	76.4
Whole County	2361	163	69.03
England and Wales			50.0

Table of Comparison for the Whole County with previous years.

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
73.01	81.3	64.1	68.3	64.6	55.5	51.9	69.03

Still Births.

A still birth is defined as the birth of a child after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, which, after complete expulsion did not breathe or show any signs of life. There were 106 still births (63 males, 43 females) registered in the County, giving a rate of 42.9 per 1,000 total births.

Infant Life Protection.

(a) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year ... 5

(b) Number of children on the Register:

(i) At the end of the year ... 5
 (ii) Who died during the year ... Nil
 (iii) On whom inquests were held during the year ... Nil

(c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors:—

(i) Health Visitors ... 7
 (ii) Female, other than Health Visitors ... Nil
 (iii) Males ... 1

(d) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) or Societies authorized to visit under the proviso to Section 209(2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 ... Nil

(e) Proceedings taken during the year:—

No. of cases ... Nil
 Act and Section under which proceedings were taken ... Nil

(f) Number of cases in which the Local Authority has given a sanction during the year:—

(i) Under (a) of Section 210 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ... Nil
 (ii) Under (b) of Section 210 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ... Nil
 (iii) Under (c) of Section 210 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ... Nil

(g) Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 212 of the Public Health Act, 1936:—

(i) From Court of Summary Jurisdiction ... Nil
 (ii) From a single Justice ... Nil

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The services of Mr. H. James, the local Inspector of the Society, have been frequently called upon, and he has become an almost essential part of the public health services.

His services are invaluable and are greatly appreciated. Particulars of the work carried out by Mr. James will be found in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

BLIND PERSON'S ACTS, 1920 and 1938.

Examinations under this Act are carried out as occasion arises, by two part-time Ophthalmic Surgeons (Dr. Roy Thomas, and Dr. J. J. Healy), at Centres in Llanelly, Lampeter, Carmarthen and Ammanford. The Examinations are carried out as far as possible on the days the School Eye Clinics are held. Where a presumably blind person is unable to attend the centres provision is made for the Ophthalmic Surgeon to visit the home. The payment of travelling expenses to the centres is defrayed by the Carmarthenshire Blind Society in necessitous cases.

Registration.—No name is entered on the Blind Register until the person is certified by the Ophthalmic Surgeons to be blind within the meaning of the Act.

The number of blind persons on the Register in 1939 was 386.

Details of the age periods of the above are shown in Table I.:

TABLE I.—Age periods of Persons on Blind Register.

0-1	1-5	5-16	16-21	21-40	40-50	50-65	65-70	70 +	Unknown	Total
...	...	2	4	20	39	73	61	182	5	386

TABLE II.—Ages at which blindness occurred.

0-1	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70 +	Unknown
23	3	4	12	20	29	38	55	88	70	44

TABLE III.—Children of School Age—5-16.

Normal.			Mentally Defective.			Physically Defective.			Total.
In School for Blind	Other Schools	Not at School	In School for Blind	Other Schools	Not at School.	In School for Blind	Other Schools	Not at School.	
I	I	...	...	...	2

TAVLE IV.—Physically and Mentally Defective—(All ages).

(a) Mentally Defective	(b) Physically Defective	(c) Deaf	(d) Deaf mute	(e) Combina- tion of (a) & (b)	(f) Combina- tion of (a) & (c)	(g) Combina- tion of (b) & (e)	(h) Combina- tion of (a) (b) & (c)	Total
10	38	7	I	3	...	I	...	60

TABLE V.—Unemployable Blind Persons resident in:—

(a)	(b)	(c)
Homes for the Blind.	Mental Hospital.	Public Assistance Institutions.
...	1	2

TABLE VI.—Training and Employment.—Age 16 and upwards.

By Blind Organizations	Home Workers (b)	All others not in (a) or (b) (c)	Total employed (d)	Industrial (e)	Secondary (f)	Professional or University (g)	Trained but Unemployed (h)	No Training but Trainable (i)	Unemployable (j)	Total (k)	Unemployable over 70 included in (j) & (k) (l)
5	4	9	18	...	...	...	...	2	364	384	205

TABLE VII.—New Cases registered during year ended 31/3/40.

0-1	1-5	5-16	16-21	21-40	40-50	50-65	65-70	70+	Unknown	Total
...	1	...	5	4	18	...	28

TABLE VIII.—New Cases.—Age at which blindness occurred.

0-1	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70+	Unknown
...	1	1	...	2	6	15	3

Number of persons examined by Ophthalmic Surgeons during the year:—

Males—24. Females—24. Total—48.

Number of persons found on examination NOT to be blind within the meaning of the Act:—

Males—6. Females—4. Total—10.

Diagnosis by Ophthalmic Surgeon:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Optic Atrophy	...	2	1	3
Keratitis	...	—	2	2
Cataract	...	14	13	27
Mascular Retinitis	...	1	—	27
Iridocyclitis	...	—	2	2
Corneal Ulcers	...	1	—	1
Retinal Haemorrhages	...	—	1	1
Glaucoma	...	—	1	1
		18	20	38

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The two main administrative groups of Mental Defectives are:—

(1) Educable mentally defective children between the ages of seven and sixteen who are capable of instruction in a Special School by special educational methods. These cases are the responsibility of the Education Committee, acting under the Education Act, 1921.

(2) Notified cases which comprise ineducable mental defectives (idiots, imbeciles, low grade feeble-minded), moral defectives and cases notified by the Education Authority as being incapable of deriving further benefit from education at a Special School, or as being incapable of being educated without detriment to other children, or in whose cases special circumstances exist that make it desirable that the defective should be under supervision, or guardianship, or sent to an institution. These notified cases, when they are proved "subject to be dealt with," are the responsibility of the County Council acting through the Mental Deficiency Committee, and they are dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 and 1927. These Acts impose on the County the following duties:—

(a) To ascertain what persons in their area are defectives subject to be dealt with under the Act.

- (b) To provide suitable supervision for such defectives, or if such supervision is insufficient, to place them in an institution or under guardianship.
- (c) To provide suitable accommodation in institutions for those defectives who require institutional care, and to maintain them in such institutions.
- (d) To make provision for the guardianship of mental defectives when placed under guardianship by Orders under the Acats.
- (e) To provide suitable training or occupation for defectives placed under supervision, guardianship, or in an institution.

There is no system of supervision or guardianship for Mental Defectives in this County. Institutional provision for female defectives is provided at Pantglas Hall, Llanfynydd. There is no Mental Deficiency Institution for males.

Pantglas Hall.

This is a certified institution for female mental defectives. The number of female mental defectives on the Register on the 31st March, 1940, was 106, of whom 44 were notified by the Carmarthenshire Local Authority, 33 by Pembrokeshire, 13 by Breconshire, 7 by Cardiganshire, and 9 by Radnorshire. The Mental classification of the 106 defectives in the Institution was as follows:—60 were feeble-minded (28 very low grade), 16 were imbeciles and idiots. Of these 19 suffered from epilepsy and 3 from crippling conditions.

The number of admissions during the year ending 31st March, 1940, was 1, this was notified by the Pembrokeshire Local Authority.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK CONTROL.

Tuberculosis Orders, 1925 and 1938.

The number of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, during the past five years is as follows:—

1935	...	...	...	...	40
1936	...	...	...	...	48
1937	...	...	...	...	50
1938	...	...	...	...	54
1939	...	...	...	...	35

The following table gives the number of licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, up to the 31st December, 1938:—

Number of “Accredited Milk” Licence holders in the County on the 31st December, 1939 ... 920

Number of NEW “Accredited Milk Licences” issued during 1939 ... 184...

Number of “Tuberculin Tested Milk” Licence holders in the County on the 31st December, 1939 ... 190

Number of NEW “Tuberculin Tested Milk” Licences issued during 1939 ... 16

For purposes of comparison the following summary is given showing the number of licences issued up to the end of each of the last seven years:—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Accredited Licences	1	1	154	416	607	758	920
Tuberculin Tested do.	12	16	50	56	63	178	190

Sampling of Designated Milk.—The aim is to take four samples yearly of each designated milk. If three consecutive samples prove satisfactory during the year, the fourth sample is not taken. If the results of consecutive samples are unsatisfactory a “run of samples” is then taken. During 1939 the number of samples of milk taken by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, was 3317. Of these

2183 were satisfactory and 1134 unsatisfactory. 95 samples were also examined for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* all of which gave negative results.

Revocation of Licences.—During 1939 no licences of Accredited producers, but one Tuberculin Tested producer's licence was revoked, on the advice of the County Medical Officer of Health owing to consistently unsatisfactory samples. Once a licence is revoked no re-application for a licence is considered until a period of six months has elapsed, and the licence is only then re-issued if the samples of the milk taken at monthly intervals indicate a consistent standard of cleanliness.

Milk in School Scheme.—200 samples were taken by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures of milk supplied to schools. Of these 156 were found to be satisfactory and 44 unsatisfactory. 48 samples were also submitted for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* of which only one gave a positive result.

During 1939, 3624 children were provided by the Education Committee with free milk at the Elementary Schools, while 6906 were providing or paying for their own supplies.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—The number of inspections of cowsheds and dairies carried out by the Local Sanitary Authorities in the County in 1939 was 994, viz.: Llanelly Borough 76, Carmarthen Borough 64, Kidwelly Borough 90, Burry Port Urban 27, Carmarthen Rural 737. In addition the Medical Officers of Health of Llandovery Borough, Newcastle Emlyn Urban, Cwmamman Urban and Llanelly Rural state that all cowsheds and dairies were inspected, but do not state the number of inspections.

The number of milk samples taken by the Local Sanitary Authorities in 1939, was 275.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Borough of Carmarthen.

In the Borough of Carmarthen these Acts were administered by the Chief Constable up to the 30th September, 1939. Under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Carmarthen Borough area was taken over by the County Council on the 1st October, 1939, and the work is now being done under the direction of the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Thirty-five samples of food were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst up to the 30th September, 1939, as follows:—

Fresh morning milk	...	...	...	11
Fresh evening milk	...	...	...	1
Baking powder	...	...	...	2
Jelly crystals	...	...	...	2

and one each of Currants, Bicarbonate of Soda, Custard Powder, Margarine, Corn Beef, Cream, Coffee and Chicory, Suet, Milkaroni, Corn Flour, Blancmange, Lard, Bacon, Cooked Peas, Salmon Cooking Fat, Swiss Roll, Pepper and Rice.

All samples were found to be genuine.

County of Carmarthen.

Summary of the work done under the direction of the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures during the year 1939.

Food and Drugs.—462 samples were taken and submitted for analysis of which 334 were of milk and 128 of other articles of Food or Drugs. Of the 334 samples of milk 36 proved on analysis to be deficient in fat or were adulterated with added water. Proceedings were taken in 8 cases, and fines amounting to £36 5s. od. were imposed. All the miscellaneous samples of other foods and drugs were found genuine, and all the samples of food were found to comply with the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations.

Milk in Schools Scheme.—200 samples were taken of milk supplied to Schools. The samples were submitted for Bacteriological Examination at the University College of Wales Dairy Laboratory, Aberystwyth. 156 were found to be satisfactory and 44 unsatisfactory. Forty-eight samples were also examined for Mycobacterium tuberculosis, of which only one gave a positive result.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936—1938.—3,317 samples of milk were submitted to the University College of Wales Laboratory, Aberystwyth, for Bacteriological Examination, of which 2,183 proved satisfactory and 1,134 unsatisfactory.

One licence was revoked. 95 Samples were also examined for Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, all of which gave a negative result.

186 special inspections were made at farms to ensure that the conditions of the licence were complied with by the producers.

COUNTY ANALYST.

CLARENCE E. SEYLER, B.Sc., F.I.C., The Technical Institute,
Swansea.

*Summary of Work done during the year 1939***FOOD AND DRUGS.**

Food and Drugs—460 samples.

Of 316 samples of Milk, 273 (including 6 appeal to cow samples) were fully equal to the required minimum, and 12 (including 2 appeal to cow samples) were slightly below the limit for fat and non-fatty solids (Fat 2.90 per cent. to 2.93 per cent., and non-fatty solids 8.10 per cent. to 8.40 per cent.).

Seven samples contained added water:— $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., 8 per cent., 8 per cent., $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

One sample contained 26 per cent. of added water and was also deficient in milk fat to the extent of at least 22 per cent.

The ash and freezing point confirmed the presence of added water.

Twenty-one samples were deficient in milk fat.

One sample (appeal to cow) was deficient in milk fat to the extent of at least 17 per cent.

One sample was somewhat low in non-fatty solids (7.66 per cent.) equivalent to 11 per cent. of added water, and the fat was high (4.06 per cent.), but the freezing point method did not allow me to assert positively that it contained added water. The ash was also high. I was therefore not able to condemn the sample as watered.

All samples were free from boric acid.

The samples of Drugs were satisfactory and contained no harmful ingredients.

Of 460 samples, 29 Milks (excluding one "appeal to cow" sample) were condemned, being 6.3 per cent. of the whole.

MONTHLY AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Month.	1936	1937	1938	1939	†Llynyfan, 1936	†Llynyfan, 1937.	†Llynyfan, 1938	1939
January ...	6.36	6.04	6.38	8.03	11.21	17.10	14.91	14.22
February ..	3.06	7.99	2.09	3.67	4.81	14.24	4.57	7.73
March ...	3.02	2.92	1.64	2.26	5.66	8.46	1.76	5.23
April	3.60	2.83	.10	3.17	4.53	4.95	0.55	5.58
May	1.40	1.95	3.49	2.15	2.05	3.34	8.23	1.50
June	3.64	1.82	4.29	2.64	5.69	3.73	8.55	5.91
July	7.71	3.18	5.07	9.44	13.13	3.95	8.40	14.90
August ...	2.39	1.54	4.09	5.36	2.64	1.66	5.35	3.84
September...	4.71	3.85	1.93	2.29	5.29	4.42	4.06	1.68
October ...	2.59	4.51	8.16	2.58	4.96	5.05	14.97	4.10
November ..	5.92	1.85	3.62	11.62	7.94	2.71	16.07	14.81
December ..	4.82	4.11	4.36	3.89	17.22	9.39	9.33	6.57
	49.22	42.59	50.32	57.10	85.13	79.00	96.75	86.07

†Llynyfan is the source of supply for the Llanelly Rural District. It is 1,634 feet above sea level, and is naturally very much higher than in the other parts of the County. It has not been included in arriving at the average rainfall for the whole County. It is, therefore, given apart,

“ VITAL STATISTICS ”

VITAL STATISTICS	1
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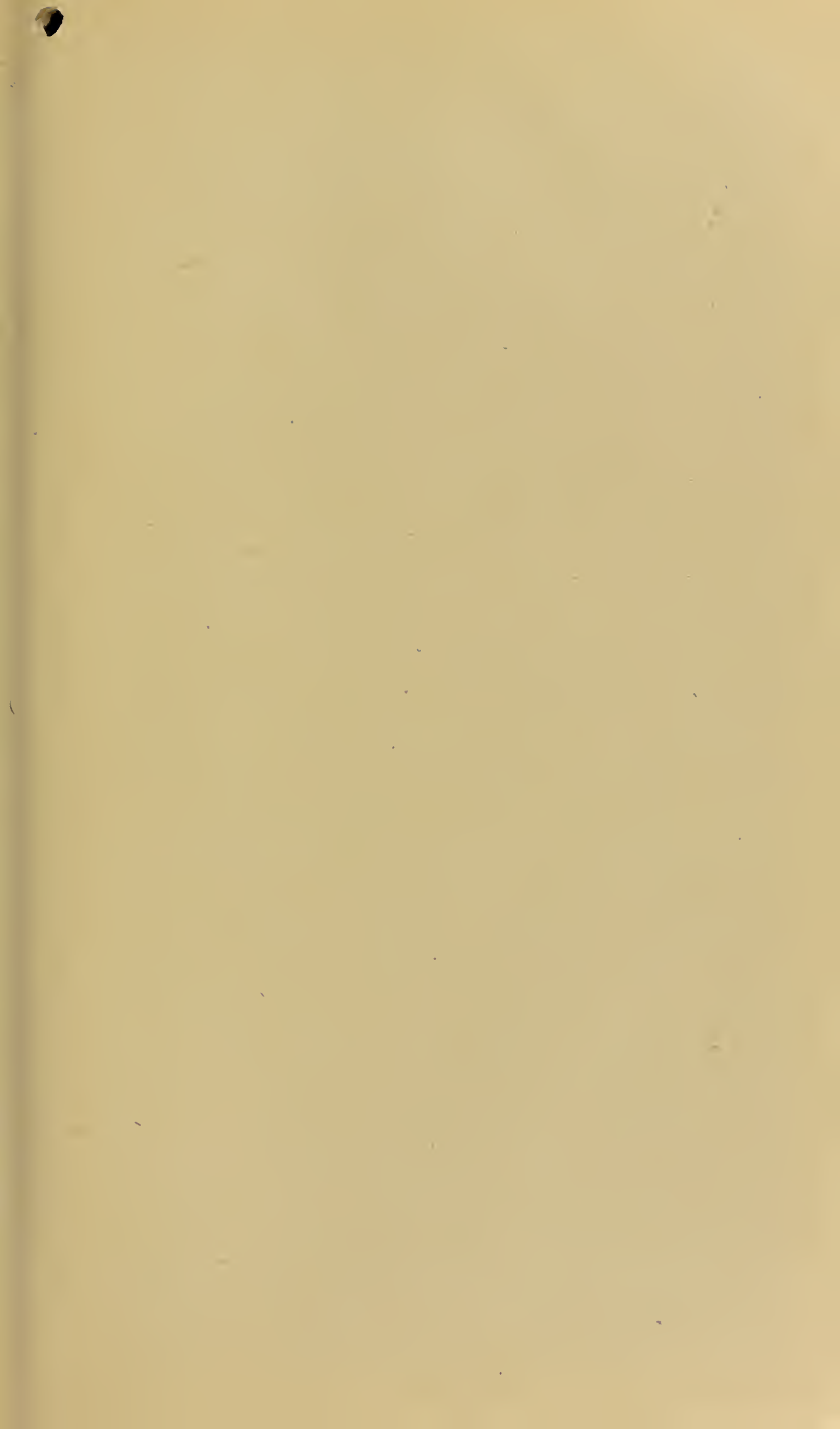


TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Name of District	Estima- ted Popula- tion for 1939.	Nett Births		Deaths Regis- tered in District.		Transferable Deaths.		Deaths under 1 year.		Area of District in Aeres.	Census. 1931. Total Popula- tion at all ages.
		No.	Rate per 1000 Popula- tion.	No.	Rate per 1000 Popula- tion.	Outward. Non-Residents registered in District.	Inward. Residents registered in District.	No.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.		
URBAN											
Llanelly ...	36700	518	14.1	446	12.1	52	30	37	71.4	2069	38416
Carmarthen ...	11070	147	13.4	142	12.8	132	6	7	47.6	5160	10310
Llandilo ..	1896	19	10.04	30	15.8	1	6	...	...	304	1886
Llandovery ...	1998	20	10.005	22	11.01	7	4	...	...	1266	1980
Kidwelly ...	2976	40	13.4	30	10.08	...	5	1	25.0	2854	3159
Newcastle Emlyn	792	9	11.4	19	23.9	1	4	...	...	208	763
Ammanford ...	6758	82	12.07	80	11.8	2	19	4	48.7	944	7164
Burry Port ...	5755	84	14.8	62	10.7	...	4	7	83.3	1374	5755
Cwmamman ...	4725	55	11.5	45	9.5	3	9	1	18.1	756	5217
Total ...	72670	974	13.4	876	12.05	198	87	57	58.5	14935	74650
RURAL											
Llanelly ...	36330	454	12.5	441	12.1	22	73	35	77.09	51367	37266
Carmarthen ...	27680	448	16.2	392	14.1	1	63	38	84.8	202622	29269
Llandilo ...	27210	372	13.6	370	13.5	12	66	27	72.5	236706	28875
Newcastle Emlyn	8520	113	13.3	151	17.7	3	16	6	53.09	82842	9040
Total ...	99740	1387	13.9	1354	13.5	38	218	106	76.4	573537	104450
Urban Districts...	72670	974	13.4	876	12.05	198	87	57	58.5	14935	74650
Rural Districts...	99740	1387	13.9	1354	13.5	38	218	106	76.4	573537	104450
Whole County ...	172410	2361	13.7	2230	12.9	236	305	163	69.03	588472	179100
England & Wales			15.0		12.1				50.0		

TABLE II. CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN, 1939.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.													AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.												
			All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—		
All Causes	...	M. F.
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles	...	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever	...	M. F.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping cough	...	M. F.	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	...	M. F.	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Influenza	...	M. F.	22	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	6	5	5	23	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	6	5	5	5
7. Encephalitis lethargica	...	M. F.	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	...	M. F.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	M. F.	19	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	2	4	1	...	30	...	...	...	3	7	9	7	1	3	...	...	...
10. Other tuberculous diseases	...	M. F.	6	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Syphilis	...	M. F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	M. F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cancer, malignant disease	...	M. F.	51	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	10	22	9	...	65	...	...	...	...	3	1	9	19	23	10	...	...
14. Diabetes	...	M. F.	52	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	11	23	8	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	9	16	26	24	15	...	...
15. Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	...	M. F.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
16. Heart disease	...	M. F.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	5	...	...
17. Aneurysm	...	M. F.	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	6	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	11	16	10	...	...
18. Other circulatory diseases	...	M. F.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	4	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	20	13	...	...	...
19. Bronchitis	...	M. F.	117	...	...	...	1	2	6	13	24	34	37	...	195	...	...	...	2	4	4	14	35	77	59	...	...
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	M. F.	111	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	10	36	50	...	184	...	...	...	2	1	2	5	10	32	59	73	...
21. Other respiratory diseases	...	M. F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Peptic ulcer	...	M. F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	19	...	...
23. Diarrhoea, etc.	...	M. F.	38	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	9	18	10	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	19	...	...
24. Appendicitis	...	M. F.	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	8	15	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	11	14	...	...
25. Cirrhosis of liver	...	M. F.	14	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	5	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	9	...	...
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	M. F.	18	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	6	6	4	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	9	...	...	...
27. Other digestive diseases	...	M. F.	20	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	5	3	...	30	6	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	10	5	...
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	...	M. F.	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	...	20	6	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	5	4	...	...
29. Puerperal sepsis	...	M. F.	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	14	3	2	...	...
30. Other puerperal causes	...	M. F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	M. F.	10	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	2	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
32. Senility	...	M. F.	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Suicide	...	M. F.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Other violence	...	M. F.	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
35. Other defined diseases	...	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
36. Causes ill-defined, or unknown	...	M. F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...
37. Diarrhoea, 2 years and over	...	M. F.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE III. SUMMARY OF VACCINATION OFFICERS' RETURNS RENDERED TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED FROM 1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

Vaccination Districts.	No. of Births entered in Birth Lists as registered during 1938.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1939 in the Vaccination Register.					No. of these Births which remained in the Vaccination Register on Un-entered account of			Number of these Births remaining on the 31st January, 1940, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Reg. nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book	Total No. of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1939.	No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during 1939.
		Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	No. of Statutory Declarations received.	Died Un-vaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been appraised.	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached.			
Llanelly Urban	463	251	...	...	134	15	57	2	4	...	233	118
Llanelly Rural	223	96	...	...	56	10	61	...	...	...	63	34
Llannon	160	76	1	...	36	5	33	...	9	...	56	33
Pembrey	170	30	...	...	55	7	78	...	...	...	44	53
Conwil	81	71	...	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	84	3
St. Clears	68	61	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	58	3
Llangendeirne	160	118	...	...	23	12	...	...	1	10	106	23
Carmarthen	265	153	1	...	52	13	2	...	...	44	182	40
Llandeibie	353	107	...	...	124	15	...	...	...	107	113	119
Llandilo	87	71	...	...	8	4	...	4	...	...	75	9
Llandovery	108	81	...	...	21	1	3	...	1	...	47	13
Llanboidy	67	37	...	...	17	5	1	...	1	6	38	9
Llanbyther	44	21	...	...	5	4	2	...	...	12	9	9
Cenarth Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Llangeler, Penboyr, etc....	62	28	...	...	17	4	...	...	...	13	40	13
	2315	1201	2	...	557	100	237	7	17	193	1148	479

TABLE IV.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES "NOTIFIED"
DURING THE YEAR ON THE WEEKLY RETURNS.

Name of District.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric & Paratyphoid Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Measles*	Ophthalmia.	Pneumonia (All Forms.)	Dysentery.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.
<i>Urban Districts.</i>														
Llanelly	43	64	2	4	17	3	6	32	...	...	...	...	...
Carmarthen	48	111	...	9	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Llandilo	1	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Llandovery	11	8	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kidwelly	4	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Newcastle Emlyn	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ammanford	8	1	...	...	2	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Burry Port	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cwmamman	46	5	...	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
Total	158	192	2	18	26	16	8	75	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rural Districts.</i>														
Llanelly	33	40	...	8	8	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
Carmarthen	17	40	...	4	5	12	1	9	...	1	...	1	...
Llandilo	49	22	...	9	5	14	1	21	1	1	...	...	...
Newcastle Emlyn	3	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1
Total	99	105	1	24	18	26	2	60	1	2	...	1	1
Urban Area	158	192	2	18	26	16	8	75	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Area	99	105	1	24	18	26	2	60	1	2	...	1	1
Whole County	257	297	3	42	44	42	10	135	1	2	...	1	1

*Not compulsorily Notifiable.

